

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 298

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FERNANDO.—ROBERT M. CAIRN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 22d street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.
WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d St., between 5th and 6th ays.—MAY WARREN.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROBINSON CREECH.—SARAFANY, &c.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—AS YOU LIKE IT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF OLIVER TWIST.
WOODS' MUSICAL CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Maudie daily. Performance every evening.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE HEIR AT LAW.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—F. O. FRANKER.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Mr. De Condon's ENTERTAINMENT, "OUR NEW CHEROKEE."
TONY PARSONS' OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th St.—BRAND MINSTRELS—NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 93 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIC PERFORMANCES, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire Building, 3d St., and 5th St. Open day and evening.
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—UNDER THE LAMP LIGHT.
FRENCH ORIENTAL CIRCUS, Brooklyn.—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASICS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 630 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 26, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at nine o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 25. Napoleon reached the Tuileries from Compiègne. Paris was agitated relative to the political demonstrations intended for today and Thursday next, although the fears of a revolt were diminishing. Marshal Bazaine held the army of Paris in hand and the Prefect of Police issued a warning to the citizens. It is alleged that Napoleon intends to suppress the movement at all hazards. Mr. Austin H. Layard is appointed British Minister to Spain. Professor John Cornhill, Latin chair of Oxford, is dead. The anti-Austrian revolt at Cattaro was troublesome for a time, but has been put down. The London journals comment on the life and public services of the late Lord Derby, the pith and tendency of the remarks of several of the writers being evidently adverse to his latter day torquism, which was at one time so vehemently endorsed. The different parties in the Spanish Cortes are in caucus for the nomination of a king. The Irish radicals are in active agitation with the view of controlling Mr. Gladstone's executive and parliamentary action.

Turkey.

The Sultan will set out for Suez on the 12th of November.

Cuba.

Elsewhere will be found further details of the cruise of the Cuban steamer Lillan, together with a history of the organization, correspondence and general orders issued on board, that go to show the manner in which faith was broken with some of the general officers.

The Spanish decree establishing religious liberty throughout the colonies was promulgated in Havana yesterday and received with much favor. An economical reduction in the number of government officials is being made by General de Rodas.

Miscellaneous.

The President was invited by a Baltimore delegation yesterday to visit the fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society on Tuesday and Wednesday, but declined.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the payment immediately, without rebate, of the interest due on November 1 registered and coupon bonds.

In the Yerges case yesterday Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, decided that the Court had jurisdiction. The writ of habeas corpus is still pending, and Yerges' counsel has invited the Attorney General to a conference before any further action is taken. Considerable excitement is felt among Southern radicals at the decision of the Court, as they believe it will place a premium on the murdering of Union men in Mississippi and Texas.

Justice Plant, of Washington, in the case of C. F. Barnes, who sues the city corporation for tonnage dues or harbor master's fees collected from his vessel, the Nautilus, rendered a decision yesterday in his favor, holding that the statute of limitations did not cover the case, and the corporation was liable whether the money had been paid by its agents to the Harbor Master or not.

Ben Wade is in Washington. He strongly advocates the recognition of Cuban independence.

A number of incendiary fires have recently occurred in Montreal, involving a loss of \$150,000. Three churches were among the buildings damaged.

Frederick C. Brewster, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, has been offered the Attorney Generalship of the State of Pennsylvania, in place of B. H. Brewster. The latter gentleman purchases a card in a Philadelphia paper accusing Governor Geary of duplicity in ousting him from his seat.

In the case of a Mobile merchant who purchased salt from vessels lying in Mobile Bay and claimed exemption from tax on his sales on the ground that he was an importer, the Supreme Court has decided adversely to him, holding that he is not an importer and that the salt he purchases is not imported by him.

A land slide occurred at Steep Rock, near Roundout, on Sunday, causing heavy damage.

The City.

The investigation into the Washburn difficulties in Paraguay was continued by the sub-committee of the House on Foreign Relations at the St. Nicholas

Hotel yesterday. Dr. Duval, fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic squadron, testified that Rear Admiral Davis was grossly partial towards Lopez and guilty of throwing obstacles in Washburn's way. He said Bliss and Masterman were treated as prisoners on board the Guerriere.

The Erie Railroad strikers in Jersey City have gone to work again, but a number out on the road are still on the strike.

George H. Butler has been appointed Consul General to the British East Indies.

A negro was sentenced to thirty years in the Alamy Penitentiary yesterday by Judge Fisher, in Washington, for an outrage on a little colored girl. Governor Pratt, of Maryland, is dangerously ill.

An iron steam yacht of twenty tons was launched in East river yesterday. She is intended for revenue service in Alaska.

Thomas Real, a brother of John Real, the convicted murderer, was arrested on Sunday morning, in company with Michael Kennedy, for knocking down a German in 10th street and robbing him. Justice Kelly released Real on bail.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Holstein, Captain Ehlers, will leave her pier at Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, England, Cherbourg and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post office at twelve M.

The stock market yesterday was steady, strong and dull. Gold declined to 139½, closing finally at 139¼.

With only a moderate supply and a tolerably active demand the market for beef cattle yesterday was quite steady, the sales being at the following prices:—Prime and extra steers, 15½c. a 16c.; fair to good, 14½c. a 15c., and inferior to ordinary, 8½c. a 14½c. Milch cows were quiet at \$6 a \$125 for prime and extra, \$50 a \$90 for fair to good and \$50 a \$75 for inferior to common. Veal calves were moderately active and firm at 13c. a 14c. for prime and extra, 12c. a 12½c. for fair to good, and 10½c. a 11½c. for common. Grass calves were selling at 6c. a 7c. per lb. Sheep were dull and weak at 6½c. a 7c. for prime and extra, and 4c. a 6c. for common to good. Lambs were quoted 8½c. a 9c. for common to prime. Swine were quite steady in price, with arrivals of 4,392 head; the prices current were 9½c. a 10½c. for common to prime.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

John E. McDonough, J. W. Anney and A. W. Allison, of Philadelphia, and W. C. Grant, of Montgomery, Ala., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Kennedy, of the steamship City of Brussels, and Charles Schoteau, of St. Louis, are at the New York Hotel.

Galustia A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

James R. Napier, of Glasgow, Scotland, and F. E. Hurely, of Havana, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Captain C. Carrara, of the Argentine Legation; W. P. Rensselaer, of New York; Commander McLean, of the United States Navy; Samuel F. S. Miller, of Washington, are at the New York Hotel.

Captain Barrett, Captain Lowry and Captain J. H. Higgs, of the United States Navy; James Forsyth, of Troy, and Colonel Tompkins, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

W. F. Rogers, of Philadelphia; Lieutenant Smith, of the United States Army, and J. T. Burden, of Troy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge G. M. Curtis, of New York; Dr. F. C. Marshall, of Kentucky, and Andrew J. Hetrick, of Westport, are at the Coleman Hotel.

W. H. Lemmon, of Petersburg, Va.; J. W. Stevens, of Troy; S. C. Waters, of Lowell, and George Henry Wood, of Boston, are at the Grand Hotel.

General H. L. Robinson, of Birmingham; George Nat. Melroe, of Schuylmer county; Hiram Bishop, of Cincinnati, and J. Pratt, of Prattville, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Congressman W. B. Allison left yesterday for Boston and ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn for Albany.

The National Finances—The President's Forthcoming Message.

Although Congress will not meet for several weeks to come, and the message of the President to that body will not be delivered till that time, we are able to foreshadow what will be the general principles which will be announced as the policy of the administration with regard to the national finances. The President and his Cabinet are giving a great deal of attention to this subject, and properly so, for it is of paramount importance and overshadows all other subjects. The President sees the necessity of reducing the public expenditures as low as possible, and of managing the debt in such a way as to reduce the annual burden of it. He wishes to lighten the weight of taxation, particularly upon articles of general consumption which are deemed the necessities of life; but he thinks the interests of the people will be better promoted by not disturbing the present revenue laws at the next session of Congress or for another year.

The object is to consolidate the debt at the lowest rate of interest possible, and therefore it is deemed important to keep the Treasury in the most flourishing condition till that is accomplished. The wisdom of such a policy will be seen at once by every one; for if the income of the government continues to be so much larger than the expenditure, and the Treasury has a hundred millions or so of surplus revenue a year to apply to the payment of the debt, the credit of the country must rise, and the consolidation or rearrangement of the debt, by loan or otherwise, could be effected on much better terms. A man with ample means and fine prospects before him can always make a loan for any special object on better terms than one who is in doubtful circumstances. It is the same with nations. After the debt shall be reorganized and placed on a sound basis the finances will be in a condition to admit of a general reduction of taxes. The first thing, as the President wisely considers, is to adjust the debt so as to reduce the annual burden of interest on it, and the best way to do that is to keep the credit of the government up to the highest point. When the debt is thus adjusted we can proceed to modify the revenue laws and take off the taxes. To cut down the income and means of the Treasury before would be unwise and would be a loss to the country in the end.

Quiet and unpretending as General Grant is, he shows in this far-seeing policy relative to the national finances that in financial as well as in military affairs he is equal to any emergency. He is a man of thought, and when he brings his strong practical common sense to bear upon any public matter he displays the qualities of a statesman. The plain Western farmer or tanner, who rapidly rose by the force of his genius and character to the command of the largest army of modern times, and who put down the most formidable rebellion in history, seems likely to master the difficult problems of national finance and civil government.

But while it may be wise not to reduce the income of the Treasury till the debt is simplified, consolidated and the interest reduced, the expenditures can be very well cut down. It is gratifying to know the President has this desirable object in view. The expenditures in every department are much too large for times of peace. The total expenditure for the fiscal year is estimated at about three hundred millions. Out of this nearly one hundred and thirty millions go to pay interest on the debt. The current expenses, then, apart from that paid

in interest, are about one hundred and seventy millions. This amount is double that expended just before the war, yet the population is not over a fourth more. From a hundred to a hundred and twenty millions a year ought to be sufficient. With the restoration of the South there is no more necessity for a large standing army than there was before the war. Never had the country stronger assurances of peace. The military power it has displayed—and that chiefly through its citizen soldiers, who flew to arms when the emergency called them out, and who as quickly laid them down when the war was over—is the strongest guarantee of future peace. Only a small increase of expenditure for the army over that before the war is necessary. The same may be said of the navy. The cost of the civil service ought not exceed twenty per cent over that of 1860. Allowing a fair margin for necessary increased expenditures in every department, and reckoning pensions as well, the total for the civil, military and naval services should not be over a hundred and twenty millions. This would be a saving of about fifty millions a year on the estimated expenditure, and would leave a hundred and fifty millions out of the revenue for the fiscal year to be applied to the liquidation and readjustment of the debt. Retrenchment and economy should be the watchwords of the administration and Congress. To keep these strictly in view and to act upon them will not only reduce the debt, enable the government to readjust it on the most favorable terms and lighten the burdens of the people, but will have as well a beneficial influence on the extravagant habits and morals of the community.

Our Political Contest—City and State.

In the HERALD's edition of Sunday last we published the names of the candidates on the two rival—democratic and republican—slates for State offices, also the names of the candidates of the opposing organizations for Senators and Assemblymen, and for the two county offices of Supervisor and Coroner. Upon these tickets the electors of the city and county will go to the polls on Tuesday next and cast their votes according to—it is to be hoped—their best judgment and as the claims of the contending candidates have been presented and received by them. A great deal of interest is felt with respect to the Judiciary slate, but it is more of a personal than political character. From the opening of the canvass there were several candidates for each Judiciary vacancy, those for the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court being greatly in the majority. This was principally due to the well known fact that Tammany would not renominate Judge Clerke, the retiring incumbent. But from the moment the result of the nominating convention was known not a particle of dissent or disappointment has been expressed or implied by the unsuccessful candidates, whether for the Supreme Court or any of the other vacancies.

The principal point of interest in the contest and in the result of the voting throughout the city and State on Tuesday next is centered in the Senatorial fight. The Tammany Regency is putting forth its whole strength to secure majorities in both branches of the Legislature, which, with a Regency Governor in the executive chair, would give them a powerful if not a controlling influence and prestige in carrying out their plans in the Presidential campaign of 1872. The republican party, on the other hand, is equally anxious to hold its own in the Senate. By a defeat there the party would be very seriously damaged, for it would no longer control the patronage which a double gubernatorial term gave to it, and which a republican Senate can secure to it even now against the encroachments and onslaughts of a democratic Governor and a democratic Assembly. In the category of offices which would at once be snatched from the republican party by a Senatorial defeat at the polls would be the office of Captain of the Port, and a member lost to them in the Board of Health, nine harbor masters and nine port wardens. The incumbents to those offices are appointed by the Governor, with the assent of the Senate. Of course a democratic swoop would be made upon this little nest of patronage, the present occupants ousted and their places filled by the chosen ones of Tammany.

In the city contest it may be safely calculated that the Regency will re-elect the five present Senators. It is also likely that it will elect one or two members to the Assembly in excess of its number last year. It may lose a member in Richmond county, while throughout the State the election will be very warmly contested, with little prospect of either party getting much the better of the other. In the close districts Tammany influence is felt everywhere, and it requires all the diplomacy of the republican leaders, with the necessary application of promises and threats, to keep the voters true to the nominees that have been presented for their suffrages. In the city the old republican feud has broken out with fresh virulence, and if not healed speedily the Tammany majority in the city, so far as the State ticket goes, will probably be large enough to overshadow the republican vote throughout the State and give the whole ticket to the Regency. This is the present condition of the two great parties of the city and State that are to try conclusions at the polls on Tuesday next.

THE SPANIARDS IN GRAND CAUCUS.—Twenty-one Spaniards, members of the Cortes, seven being named by each of the three great political parties, are in grand caucus in Madrid, with the view of "selecting" a king. There are, consequently, just twenty-one chances that a king will not be selected. "There's money in it," however, so the caucus may go into secret session and sit till about Christmas, "hearing" from candidates in the meantime.

FATHER HYACINTHE NOW FIXED.—One of our latest telegrams informs us that Father Hyacinthe—who has for some time been a monk of the order of Carmelites, and who is now known all over the reading and thinking world to have broken with his order—is dispossessed of all his charges. Ten days, according to the rules of his order, were allowed him to come back; but as he has not come back law takes its course and the good Father is dispossessed. So far as salary goes he is now a poor man; but it is still our opinion that the Father has made up his mind, and that in spite of all consequences he will be true to himself. He has taken his stand, and salary must not come in the way of his grand and noble purpose. If moral cowardice can be laid to his charge he is lost forever.

The Woman's Parliament.

At length it seems to be likely that something practical and at least prospectively beneficial will result from all the vague, wild talk and misdirected, wasted energies of the advocates of those women's rights which all honest men, except Horace Greeley, are now inclined to recognize. Hitherto so much irrelevant matter has been mixed up with the discussion of rights to which intelligent white women have certainly as strong a claim as stupid negroes; so much nonsense has been uttered at private tea tables and in public conventions, and even well-intentioned women have wasted so much time in vainly beating the air and blindly groping in the dark after they knew not what, wearying the public ear with incoherent speech and gadding about the country like restless, idle gossips, bitterly and too truly, but somewhat indefinitely, complaining that "women have been repressed, oppressed and 'protected' until there is very little energy or individuality left among them;" in fine, so ineffectually have "the hens tried to crow" that it is a relief at last to hear less uncertain sounds from women's rights women, so called, than those which had almost exhausted our patience.

At the second session of the Women's Parliament last Saturday, in Packard's Building, one eloquent speaker, Mrs. Croly, hit the nail on the head by insisting upon the right of woman to just payment for her labor, to a less restricted field than is at present open to her, and to a provision by law securing to wives an acknowledged share in the income and a voice in the disposition that shall be made of it. She declared that nine-tenths of the women are absolutely dependent upon the men for the bread they eat. "This destitution of women is not because they do not work, but because their labor is not acknowledged—in other words, is not paid. Women as wives work harder than the members of any other class or profession, and yet are precisely in the condition of girls 'bound out.' They get their board and clothes, and no more; they have no acknowledged share in the income, no voice in the disposition that shall be made of it. This is necessarily the case so long as no provision is made for wives by law. The ballot would help this if women were independent enough to make the best use of it; but with their present ignorance and helplessness it could not very materially better their condition. It would not furnish them with means of livelihood any more than it does men; it would simply remove one of their disabilities. The great fact will remain that they are and must be the mothers of the human race—that this is the highest and noblest office in the world when conscientiously and religiously performed." Such is the substance of Mrs. Croly's remarks, which offer a temperate, a sensible and a definite platform of woman's rights. According to this platform the only remedy for the actual state of things is that women shall render themselves independent of marriage, and demand certain conditions with it, the primary one being a share in the income and a legal right to the disposition of it. "This provision would make marriage more desirable to the best class of women. It will make intelligent women more desirable as wives and hold them to a stricter performance of duty." Surely it is encouraging to find that the duties as well as the rights of women are to be taken into consideration by our modern reformers.

At the meeting in Packard's Building resolutions were adopted declaring that there is at the present time an imperative demand that the influence and intelligence of women should be concentrated into a moral and suggestive force and brought to bear upon all legislated subjects of interest to themselves and their children—involving for this purpose the women of New York to organize themselves into a council, which shall be united with similar councils throughout the country, and proposing that these various associations, by their delegated representatives, shall constitute a Women's Parliament, which shall be the recognized channel of woman's opinion upon every subject which has to do with her life and well-being. The women of this city are invited to meet at two o'clock next Saturday in order to form a Woman's Council. Thus the woman's rights movement has taken a new point of departure, and it may yet lead to something better than a waste of words.

The Ferment in France—The European Democracy.

Our latest news from Paris is more alarming than reassuring. It appears that a military review was projected for to-day; but wiser counsels prevailing it was agreed that this should be deferred. A large section of the French liberals are still disposed to protest against delay in convoking the Chambers, and they have made up their minds, in spite of a certain kind of opposition, to make their purpose good. The Emperor appears equally determined to maintain his position and adhere to his fixed line of policy. He has, consequently, concentrated an immense military force in Paris; our old acquaintance in Mexico, Marshal Bazaine, protecting the sceptre with his sword, whilst M. Pietri, Perfect of Police, gives timely warning to the multitude against the consequences of any unseasonable citizen curiosity with respect to "mobs." To-day's telegrams will, therefore, make us believe one of two things—whether Napoleon is master or servant of French popular sentiment. Looking at the situation in France and considering the situation in Spain, it is our conviction that Napoleon has much trouble on hand. The democratic sentiment in France, which is always more or less the democratic sentiment of Europe, is aroused, and the question now is whether or no the Napoleonic régime can any longer continue. If to-day goes quietly past Napoleon is safe. If there is any serious demonstration it is as natural as any other natural thing to suppose that Napoleon may be sold. If Napoleon is sold Europe is in danger, and the people have a bigger chance than the monarchs. It is a trying time; the news is alarming; but we are willing to await the issue. In the long run we know the people must win.

THE LATEST WASHINGTON SCANDAL, that of the too demonstrative attachment of a member of the French Legation for a pretty octoroon, has created a somewhat remarkable sensation for the national metropolis, a place where the number of hybrids tells so largely of miscellaneous miscegenation.

The President's Opinion of Mr. Fisk.

We have the information from a special source at Washington that, on having his attention called in a recent conversation to the bold attempt of Fisk, Jr., on one of the Sound steamers last summer, to obtain from the President advance information of the financial policy of the government, General Grant's reply was substantially this:—"I don't know but I should have felt insulted had it come from any other but a person like Fisk; but, coming from a man so destitute of moral character, I didn't think it worth noticing." Now, taking this as the expressed opinion of General Grant, we are somewhat startled by it, because we know that he is careful in what he says touching the character of any man or any question; because we know that he has a remarkable perception of the peculiar qualities of men in distinguishing one man from another, and because we had supposed, as the world goes, that Mr. Fisk's moral character was all right even with the churchmen among the bulls and bears and lame ducks on 'Change. Nor do we calculate that General Grant refers to Mr. Fisk's *opéra bouffe* arrangements, or anything of that sort; but that in the opinion given of the Erie financier the President simply means that as a speculator of the New England Puritan school of Barnum, Fisk, according to the rigid old fashioned Illinois standard of integrity, is "destitute of moral character"—destitute in being, at all hazards, "on the make," and in acting upon the idea that the end justifies the means, and upon the doctrine that the morality of Yankee shrewdness is to be measured by its success in money making. But if Mr. Fisk is to be condemned upon these grounds who among the gold gamblers and stock jobbers of Wall street will be able to stand? Shall he be made the scapegoat for the whole tribe? That is the question.

Change of Public Sentiment in England.

By the Atlantic cable we have a condensed synopsis of the editorial remarks published yesterday by the leading journals of London in comment on the life and public services of the late Earl of Derby. The writers accord him all the good qualities, as a private gentleman and refined and polished scholar, already claimed in his behalf in the editorial pages of the HERALD; but they step aside to condemn or repudiate his "impulsiveness" in politics, as well as to proclaim that he lacked a "statesmanlike temperament" completely. Even his chivalrous British conservatism is contrasted, and in an unfavorable light for his memory, side by side with the radical democracy of Italy, and held forth as having been far inferior in its patriotic expression to that which now animates the promoters of the Irish Church Disestablishment bill and such like advanced measures. It is alleged every day that "republics are ungrateful," but what will be said of the public men of Britain who write up the monarchy to-day in that country. We suspect, however, that there is a good deal of political party tactic manœuvre in all this, and that it is used by the old school Tories of England with the view of running the present Earl of Derby with his workmen and trades unionists friends off the track in the contest for the leading prize in the new field of English politics.

General Butterfield's Resignation.

General Butterfield has resigned his position as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in order, as we learn, to simplify the question of an investigation into the charges made by certain parties of his complicity in the late gold pool. He had requested a military court of inquiry, but the Secretary of the Treasury having assigned instead the Treasury Solicitor to make the investigation, we presume that General Butterfield resolved to cut the matter short by a resignation. Thus relieved of his civil office, his request, as an officer of the army, for a military court can hardly be denied him, inasmuch as his reputation in the army is at stake. While these aforesaid charges hang over him as an army officer he is under a cloud. He asks a full investigation by a military court, therefore, and he is ready to face the evidence and the judgment thereon. Independently, however, of the personal object involved, which is a thorough and speedy inquiry, we think that, considering the unfortunate predicament in which these aforesaid accusations have placed General Butterfield as Sub-Treasurer, he has acted wisely in relieving the President at once of any embarrassment in the matter by resigning his post. But as the interests of the public still require a searching investigation into all the mysteries of this late gold pool, we presume that the military court asked for will be ordered with the proclamation of a new Sub-Treasurer.

THE NEW COTTON CROP.—The reconstruction of the South has taken a very practical turn, if we may judge by the success which has already attended the cotton crop of 1869-70. From the returns at the different ports it appears that the receipts so far are one hundred thousand bales in excess of the amount received during the corresponding expired portion of the cotton year of 1868-69. Valuing the crop in round numbers at a hundred dollars a bale the South has, therefore, made ten millions of dollars more than last year, while the prospect is fair that the whole crop of this year will exceed that of last year in the same proportion. Before the war the annual product was six millions of bales. The nearest approximation to this figure since the war has been about three and a quarter millions; but this year the crop bids fair to reach nearly four millions. As cotton is now worth, even in gold, twice the price of a few years since, the gain to the country is still a vast one, and assures the prosperity of the section which suffered most severely from the war.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS IN HAYTI.—SALVAGE'S TREATMENT.—The brokers in Hayti, according to a recent despatch, succeeded in driving gold up to the high figure of 1,800, which so irritated Salvage that he seized upon the principal operators and made them march with the attacking forces on Jacmel and Aux Cayes. This example is not bad, considering the kind of government from which it emanates, and President Grant might do well to follow it, commencing with Mr. Corbin. General Sherman can doubtless have no objection to add a few of the Wall street dandies to the number of his Indian campaigners, and the Indians would have a chance to revel in their wall-barbered scalps.

Our Shipbuilding Interests.

The utter decline of our shipbuilding business within the past few years is a deplorable thing for the country. But it is nevertheless a fact that we are building no ships, and that we have scarcely enough of work in repairing vessels to keep our shipyards at work. England and Scotland have absorbed all our trade in this line, especially in steamships, not one of which now crossing the Atlantic sails under the American flag or carries in its hull or machinery any portion of the products of American labor except her cargo. We need not say that this state of affairs is disgraceful as well as disastrous to a branch of business which was once flourishing and profitable. American skill is outbid in foreign markets, because material and labor are cheaper abroad than at home, and because the government gives no encouragement to native industry. We recorded yesterday the swift passage of a vessel of the Inman line—the City of Brussels—on her first trip, from Queenstown to New York in eight days and thirteen hours, including five hours' detention at sea—a most remarkable passage even for a ship of this excellent line. But this splendid vessel was built in Glasgow, and has just been launched from the shipyard of a well known Scotch firm. The only reason why the City of Brussels, or a suitable mate for her, could not be built in some of our New York shipyards is because the government has wilfully permitted our shipbuilding trade to fall into decay, and, more than that, has, by certain Congressional enactments, aimed a deadly blow at its revival.

We notice with some pleasure that the committee of Congress on American navigation interests, who have been visiting the dockyards of this city, Boston, Portland and Fall River, have decided to recommend to the coming Congress certain measures which we have always advocated. First, the remission of all duties on materials entering into the construction of ships, and the permission of foreign ships to be purchased and admitted to American register, which is now forbidden by an act of Congress. They recommend, also, the granting of subsidies by the government to steamship lines engaged in the foreign and domestic trade alike. The withdrawal of the subsidy to the Collins line ruined our only American transatlantic enterprise, and we have never had a successful steamship line of American growth on the Atlantic since then. We hope that Congress, when it assembles in December, will give immediate attention to the suggestions of the committee, and by some judicious legislation endeavor to restore our lost shipbuilding interests to something like their former vigor.

The Supreme Court and the Yerges Case.

Some months ago Colonel Yerges, of Jackson, Miss., shot the military Mayor of that city, because of his seizing for taxes a piano in the residence of Yerges, but which, it seems, was not his property. The killing was a deliberate, cold-blooded affair, and the only attempt made to palliate it by the friends of the murderer was in the assertion that Yerges was insane and had been so for years. He was arrested, tried by a military tribunal, found guilty and sentenced to death. Hereupon an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court from the Circuit Court, suing for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the release of Yerges. This was resisted on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. Yesterday Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, which declares its jurisdiction, and thus comes directly in conflict with the reconstruction laws. Of course the rampant radicals at the capital are terribly exasperated. Chief Justice Chase is threatened with impeachment and various other terrible things. Meantime it seems likely that Yerges will escape, and Congress, at the next session, will proceed to flank the Court by the passage of an act supplementary to and explanatory of the various supplementary and explanatory reconstruction acts which have been passed during the past three years.

"A KNAVE AND A FOOL," OR WHICH?

We have it from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury, in a late conversation on the gold ring, said that "As for Corbin, I believe him to be a knave and a fool, and that he was used by Jim Fisk and Jay Gould to further their speculations." Now "this is flat burglary, and will go near being proved so shortly." Moreover, this opinion of the Secretary bothers us concerning Corbin, as to whether he was used by Gould and Fisk or they were used by him. Perpend. If they were used by him, then it may be said he is more knave than fool, while if he was used by them he is more fool than knave; but in either event, so far as we can judge from the facts and testimony before us, the Secretary of the Treasury is not far wrong in pronouncing him "a knave and a fool."

A GOOD EXHIBIT.—The forthcoming report of United States Treasurer Spinner will show that the increase in the revenue collections, and the reduction of Treasury expenses, added together, will present a clear gain for six months of 1869, as compared with the same period for 1868, of fifty-six millions of dollars. This is at the rate of one hundred and twelve millions a year money saved, which is something tangible in the way of retrenchment and reform.

THE PARAGUAYAN INROGLO.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to continue the investigation of the Washburn-Paraguay difficulty. Messrs. Orth, Willard, Wilkinson and Swann were present.

Three witnesses were examined. Dr. George W. Gale, surgeon of the United States steamer Wasp that received Bliss and Masterman from Lopez, denied the statement of Bliss that they were treated in an inhuman manner.

L. C. Carpenter, sergeant of the guard over Bliss and Masterman, while on board the United States steamer Guerriere, testified to the fact that they were kept as prisoners and treated as such. Dr. Maria Duval, fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic squadron, testified at length. His testimony was very severe on Rear Admiral Davis, commander of the fleet, and on other fleet officers, accusing them of gross partiality towards Lopez and of throwing obstacles in the way of Washburn. He also detailed at length the treatment of Bliss and Masterman while on board the Guerriere, which he described as that of prisoners and as being subject to many indignities.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Colonel A. Barnitz, Seventh cavalry, is ordered in charge of the cavalry recruits at Fort Leavenworth.